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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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## CROP PROSPECTS.

Reductions in the estimate of the Indian wheat crop amounting to 32,590,000 bushels are indicated in the final estimate, according to a cable received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 17 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The total wheat crop is now estimated at 369,266,000 bushels compared with 401,856,000 bushels on May 31 and 366,352,000 bushels, the final estimate last year. This estimate reduces the crop to a figure only 3,000,000 bushels above last year's harvest.

Hungarian crops improve. Hungary's wheat crop is now forecasted at 64,705,000 bushels compared with 62,678,000 bushels last month and 54,711,000 bushels a year ago, according to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 20 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The rye crop is forecasted at 30,904,000 bushels compared with 25,156,000 bushels last year. The barley crop is now forecasted at 24,526,000 bushels compared with 22,184,000 bushels last year and the oat crop is forecasted at 24,871,000 bushels compared with 22,528,000 last year.

Yugoslavia. According to the same authority, the harvest of winter cereals in Yugoslavia is practically completed and the spring cereal harvest has begun. The quantity and quality are generally good. The corn condition is good except in the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia where it is average to fair.

Australia. Rainfall during July was abundant in Australia and wheat seeding is practically completed. In New South Wales the crops are promising; in West Australia they are good; and in Victoria and South Australia they are satisfactory though excessive rain hindered late seeding.

## AGRICULTURE IN HUNGARY.

Hungary is primarily an Agricultural Country, both by nature of her soil and climate as well as by the percentage of her people occupied in tilling the soil. In 1910, 4,190,527 persons or 55.1 per cent of the population depended upon agriculture as the source of their livelihood, 3,409,890 or 44.9 per cent were engaged in other occupations, 1,506,000 engaged in industry, 345,000 in commerce and banking and 1,559,000 in traffic, public service administration, etc.

## AGRICULTURE IN HUNGARY, CONT'D.

While all of the republic is suited to agriculture, the western portion is the region in which most of the exportable surplus of wheat, rye, barley, and oats are produced.

The area of productive land in 1921 including forests was 21,500,000 acres or 93.8 per cent. The unproductive land was 1,422,000 acres or 6.2 per cent. There were 8,168,000 acres or 59.2 per cent of the plow lands in cereal crops in 1911-15 as compared with 9,778,000 acres in the same territory in 1921.

Crop production during the years 1920 to 1922 has been steadily gaining although it is still considerably below the pre-war average.

Estimates of the number of livestock in 1920 as compared with 1911 show decreases for all classes. The greatest decrease occurred in the number of sheep which amounted to 1,339,000 in 1920 compared with 2,299,000 in 1911.

## TRADE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE NOTES.

Egyptian Government to enter cotton market. A recent announcement from Alexandria states that the Egyptian Government intends to enter the staple cotton market as a purchaser. This decision is somewhat surprising in view of the previously expressed opposition of the Premier and the Finance Minister to such a measure. Action was apparently taken largely as a result of pressure brought to bear by the Cotton Grower's Syndicate which has lately conducted a vigorous campaign to induce the government to interest itself in the demoralized staple cotton market.

If purchases are made on the large scale indicated by the statement of the Premier to representatives of the Cotton Grower's Syndicate it should have a substantial stiffening effect upon the staple market which has been disproportionately low. It is agreed that the present time, just before the new crop is put on the market, is opportune for initiating the new government policy. Some doubt is expressed by commercial men in Alexandria, however, concerning the practicability of the measure; their belief being that Egyptian prices may not be appreciably affected and that there is considerable danger of loss.

That the increased duty on almonds is not responsible for the failure of buyers from the United States to come into the market is the opinion of the dealers in the Bari market. Just before the new tariff increased the duty on almonds from four to fourteen cents per pound buyers in the United States loaded up heavily on almonds. Their takings at this time were between sixty and seventy-five million pounds and a large part of this stock is still in storage in the United States. When this stock is exhausted, the dealers believe the United States will again be in the market for Bari almonds. It is estimated that the present stock will last between two and three months.

French bakers must continue to use wheat flour substitutes. The French decree compelling the addition of substitute materials to whole wheat flour in bread making has been extended to be operative until September 1st 1924. The only change in the provisions of the order is that permitting a reduction in the proportion of substitutes used from 10 to 8 per cent. Rye, barley, rice and tapioca are the permissible substitutes.



## PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
<u>WHEAT</u>	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised-20 countries	1,902,131,000	1,981,794,000		4.2
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary.....	54,711,000	64,705,000		18.3
India .....	366,352,000	369,266,000		.8
Total all countries reporting 22 countries .....	2,323,194,000	2,415,765,000		4.0
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 14 countries:	423,288,000	436,494,000		3.1
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary.....	25,156,000	30,904,000		22.8
Total - 15 countries reporting .....	448,444,000	467,398,000		4.2
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 13 countries:	737,920,000	791,235,000		7.2
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary .....	22,184,000	24,526,000		10.6
Total - 14 countries reporting:	760,104,000	815,761,000		7.3
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received unrevised, 16 countries....	2,233,145,000	2,324,156,000		4.1
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary .....	22,528,000	24,871,000		10.4
Total - 17 countries reporting:	2,255,673,000	2,349,027,000		4.1

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

## Foreign Crops and Markets.

## WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons
World production including revisions...	20,174,738	20,462,466
New estimates received .....	None	None

## CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

No new estimates of the Cuban sugar production to date have been received. The same one central remains at work as compared with seven at this time last year.

It is reported that rain is needed in certain portions of the Island, while other sections are having beneficial rains.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Aug.16,1923, p.419.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

Germany, Magdeburg.-July 27,1923. Extract from F.O. Licht's Monthly Report: Of considerable importance for the quantity of the coming sugar production will be the form of management under which the campaign 1923-24 will be arranged. Should we come at last to a free management with prices for sugar and beets, which are about the same as those of the world market, it may be hoped that the total bulk of beets harvested will be delivered at the sugar factories for the purpose of being converted into sugar. Whether these factories, however, will be able to procure for themselves a sufficient quantity of coal and other stocks of materials with the continued occupation of the Ruhr district, remains still uncertain. Should we stick, however, in Germany to the Government control, then we may reckon again, no doubt, with the much to be regretted supply of considerable quantities of beets to drying plants, distilleries, etc., this having been the case in other years, so that as a consequence of this measure the sugar production will decrease.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, August 16, 1923, page 427.

## REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: UTILIZATION OF LAND.

Classification	: Old Kingdom of Hungary 1911		: Republic of Hungary territory 1921 statistics of 1911		: Republic of Hungary 1921	
	: 1,000 : Per		: 1,000 : Per		: 1,000 : Per	
	: Acres : Cent		: Acres : Cent		: Acres : Cent	
Cereals .....	23,084	74.3	9,778	73.2	8,168	59.2
Leguminous.....	72	.2	24	.2	68	.5
Industrial plants .....	355	1.1	177	1.3	145	1.1
Tubers, roots, etc. ....	2,417	7.8	1,045	7.8	1,116	8.1
Vegetables .....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Forage plants .....	2,985	9.6	1,415	10.6	1,219	8.8
Other plants .....	337	1.1	172	1.3	520	3.8
Untilled (Fallow land)...	1,824	5.9	740	5.6	2,548	18.5
Fallow land.....	31,074	100.0	13,351	100.0	13,784	100.0
Drop from pre-war.....	:	:	:	:	433	:
Increase in fallow land..	:	:	:	:	1,808	:
Drop in land under crops :	:	:	:	:	2,241	:
Fallow lands.....	31,074	44.5	13,351	58.2	13,784	60.1
Meadows .....	6,722	9.7	1,706	7.4	1,646	7.2
Pastures .....	8,327	11.9	2,523	11.0	2,501	10.9
Gardens .....	927	1.3	246	1.1	246	1.1
Vineyards .....	701	1.0	499	2.2	539	2.4
Forests .....	18,249	26.2	3,094	13.5	2,714	11.8
Reeds .....	153	.2	81	0.4	69	0.3
Unproductive .....	3,632	5.2	1,422	6.2	1,422	6.2
Total .....	69,785	100.0	22,922	100.0	22,921	100.0

Source: For 1911 Magyar Statisztikai Evkonyv 1912. 1921 from data furnished by Dr. Ivan Nagy Councilor of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

The present territory of the Republic of Hungary was the heart of the agricultural region of the Old Kingdom. There has been a drop in the area seeded to cereals and an increase in fallow land. Unlike most of the countries in Southeastern Europe there has not been a corresponding increase in meadows and pastures.

Total of cereal crops 1921 given as in original although slightly below the estimate given on page 153 quoted from a different source.



## REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN 1920, 1921 AND 1922 COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR PERIOD  
1911-15.

Crop	Pre-war				
	1911-15	1920	1921	1922	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	
Wheat .....	71,308	38,294	52,715	54,711	
Rye * .....	30,825	20,564	23,177	25,156	
Barley .....	31,892	22,535	21,408	20,876	
Oats .....	29,863	22,307	21,964	22,268	
Corn .....	60,800	50,156	31,703	32,493	
Potatoes .....	92,345	75,967	45,898	33,859	
Sugar Beets .....	1,598	703	598	632	
Fodder Beets .....	3,915		2,005		

\* Includes maslin.

\*\* Short Tons.

Source: 1911-15, 1920, 1921, 1922 data furnished by Counsilar I. Nagy. Wheat and rye 1922 International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Other data 1922 from special report of Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

## Prospects for 1923.

The International Institute of Agriculture gives a preliminary approximation of Hungary's 1923 production of wheat at 64,705,000 bushels and rye at 30,904,000 bushels. This is an increase of 9,994,000 bushels over the final figures received for the crop of 1922.



## REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

AREA SEEDED IN 1920, 1921 AND 1922 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR PERIOD  
1911-15.

Crop	Pre-war 1911-15		1920		1921		1922
	1,000 : Per-		1,000		1,000		1,000
	Acres : cent		Acres		Acres		Acres
Wheat .....	3,745 : 38.3		2,662		2,888		2,854
Rye * .....	1,676 : 17.2		1,475		1,341		1,340
Bread Cereals .....	5,421 : 55.5		4,137		4,229		4,194
Barley .....	1,288 : 13.2		1,266		1,184		1,129
Oats .....	862 : 8.8		802		885		818
Corn .....	2,197 : 22.5		2,017		2,167		1,716
Total Cereals.....	9,768 : 100.0		8,222		8,465		7,858
Drop below pre-war average...	- : -		-1,546		-1,304		-1,910
Percent of crop .....	- : -		15.8		13.3		19.6
Potatoes.....	621 :		626		665		447
Sugar Beets.....	146 :		77		103		89
Fodder Beets .....	287 :				322		

\* Includes maslin.

Source: 1911-15, 1920, 1921 data furnished by Councilor I. Nagy. 1922 wheat and rye International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Other data 1922 from special report of Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

The low-point in cereal acreage was reached in 1922 due to a great falling off in corn acreage.

The low yields during 1920 and 1921 are due largely to seasonal causes; and to a lesser extent to lack of fertilizers and poorer cultural methods than employed before the war.

From the foregoing tables we have the following distribution per one hundred inhabitants of areas seeded and production of the chief agricultural crops.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: Area and Production per 100 inhabitants.

Crop.	Pre-war*		1920 **		1921 **		1922 **	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat .....	49.3	938.2	33.5	481.9	36.3	663.4	35.9	567.3
Rye .....	22.1	405.6	18.6	258.8	16.9	291.7	16.9	269.9
Barley .....	16.9	419.6	15.9	284.2	14.9	269.4	14.2	262.7
Oats .....	11.3	392.9	10.1	280.7	11.1	276.4	10.3	280.2
Corn .....	28.9	800.0	25.4	631.2	27.3	398.9	21.6	408.9
Total .....	128.5		103.5		106.5		98.9	
Potatoes ....	8.2	1,215.0	7.9	956.1	8.4	577.6	5.6	426.1
		Short		Short		Short		Short
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Sugar Beets	1.9	21.0	1.0	8.8	1.3	7.5	1.1	8.0
Fodder Beets	3.8	51.5			4.1	25.2		

\* Population of 1910 - 7,600,417.

\*\* Population of 1920 - 7,945,878.

Referring to table on 152 it is seen that there was a relative drop in the bread cereals wheat and rye from 55.5 per cent to 50 per cent. The great reduction in surplus wheat was due, however, chiefly to decreased production per acre as shown in tables on pages 153 and 155. The per-acre yield of all cereals has been materially below average during the last three years. The average pre-war per acre yield of the five chief cereals was 25 bushels against 17.8 bushels in 1921 and 18.1 bushels in 1922.

The drop in cereal acreage in 1920 was 15.8 percent below pre-war (1911-15); while according to the livestock census of 1920 the drop in cattle, horses, sheep and swine was 22.8 per cent below the numbers given in the enumeration of 1911 as shown in the following table.

## LARGE ESTATE VERSUS PEASANT FARMING IN HUNGARY.

There does not appear to be any marked influence of the size of the farm (whether peasant or estate) upon the drop in wheat and rye according to the unpublished data furnished by the Hungarian Central Statistical Bureau given below. By means of these data we are able to contrast the seeding of cereals on both large and small farms in 1914 with 1921.

## HUNGARY: AREA SEEDED TO CEREALS ON THE LARGE ESTATES.

Crop	1914		1921	
	Acres	Per Cent	Acres	Per Cent
Wheat .....	1,282,259	39.4	881,084	33.2
Rye .....	563,813	17.3	452,667	17.1
Bread Cereals ..	1,846,072	56.7	1,333,751	50.3
Barley .....	403,618	12.4	379,506	14.3
Oats .....	382,666	11.8	350,996	13.2
Corn .....	620,028	19.1	588,745	22.2
Total .....	3,252,384	100.0	2,652,998	100.0
Drop below pre-war				
Average.....			599,386	
Per cent of drop ..			18.4	

## HUNGARY: AREAS SEEDED TO CEREALS BY THE PEASANTS.

Crop	1914		1921	
	Acres	Per Cent	Acres	Per Cent
Wheat .....	2,310,642	37.6	1,815,459	33.5
Rye .....	1,114,584	18.2	917,613	16.9
Bread Cereals. ..	3,425,226	55.8	2,733,072	50.4
Barley .....	865,628	14.1	807,636	14.9
Oats .....	461,469	7.5	455,489	8.4
Corn.....	1,390,323	22.6	1,428,574	26.3
Total.....	6,142,646	100.0	5,424,771	100.0
Drop below pre-war				
average.....			717,875	
Percent of drop ..			11.7	

The slight difference in the total area of cereals in 1921 given in the table above and figures published pages 151 and 153 of this issue, is probably due to incomplete data.



## REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

## NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN 1920 COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR (1911).

Live Stock	1911 *			1920**		
	Number	Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Per Cent	Number	Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Per Cent
Cattle .....	2,194,474	289	25.6	1,940,516	244	29.3
Horses .....	883,852	116	10.3	685,345	86	10.4
Sheep .....	2,299,463	302	26.8	1,339,389	169	20.2
Swine .....	3,191,868	420	37.3	2,652,744	334	40.1
Total .....	8,569,637	1,127	100.0	6,617,994	833	100.0
Drop from pre-war average				1,951,643		
Percent of drop				22.8		

\*\* Population of 1920 - 7,945,878.

\* Population of 1910 - 7,600,417.

The great reduction (39.1 per cent) was in numbers of grazing sheep:

Average number of sheep 1911-15	2,199,463
Number of sheep 1920	1,339,389
Decrease	860,074
Per cent of decrease	39.1

Aside from sheep, the drop in other classes of live stock was the same as in area under cereals.

Average numbers of cattle, horses, and swine 1911-15	6,270,174
Number of cattle, horses and swine 1920	5,278,605
Decrease	991,569
Per cent of decrease	15.8

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